Approaching the precursor nuclei of the Rare Earth Peak

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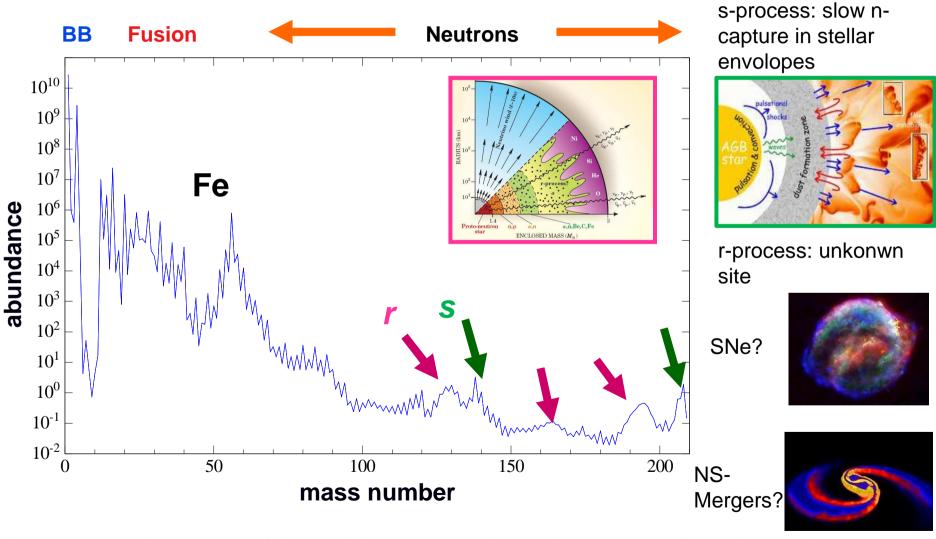
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Outline

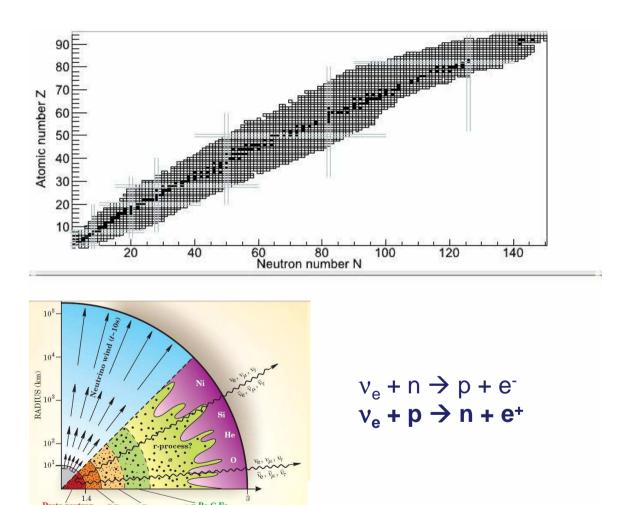
- Introduction & Motivation
- Goal of this proposal
- Experimental approach
- Outlook

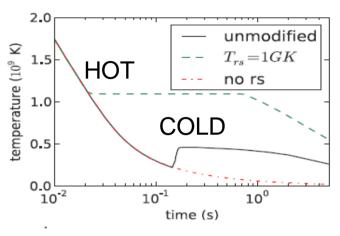
Introduction: nucleosynthesis beyond Fe, s- and r-process

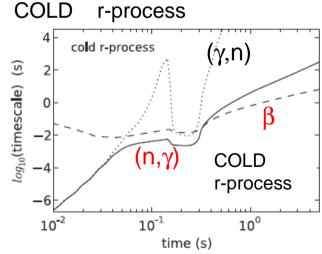


Neutrons produce 75% of the stable isotopes, but only 0.005% of total abundances

R-Process: Nuclear Physics Input

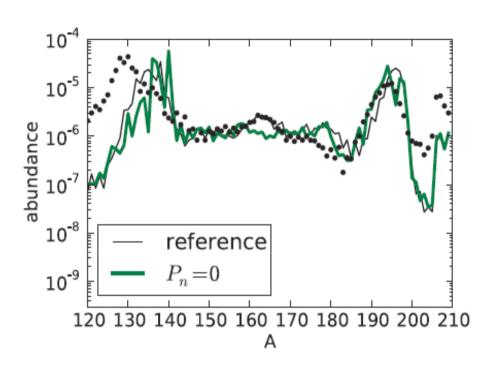






ENCLOSED MASS (Mo)

Origin of the REP



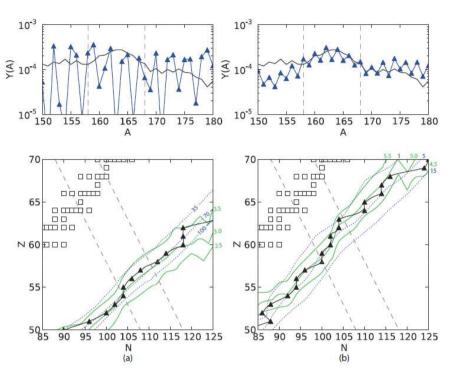
PHYSICAL REVIEW C 83, 045809 (2011)

Dynamical r-process studies within the neutrino-driven wind scenario and its sensitivity to the nuclear physics input

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(Received 23 August 2010; revised manuscript received 22 December 2010; published 27 April 2011)



PHYSICAL REVIEW C 85, 045801 (2012)

Formation of the rare-earth peak: Gaining insight into late-time r-process dynamics

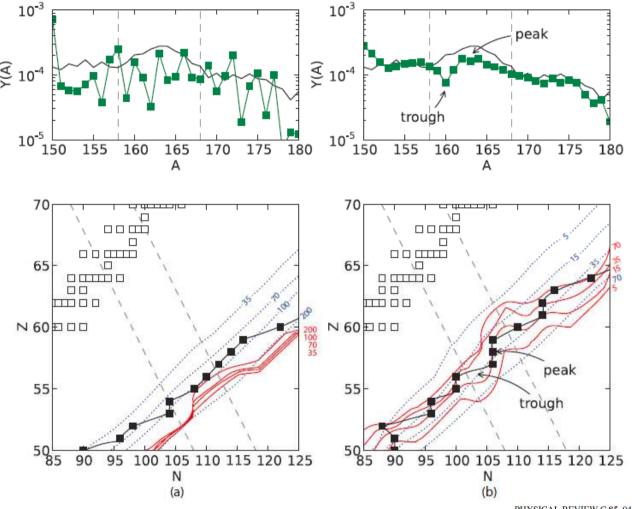
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The REP formation @ Cold Env.



PHYSICAL REVIEW C 85, 045801 (2012)

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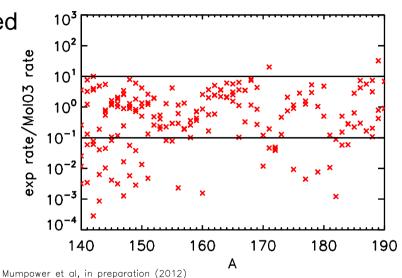
Rebecca Surman[‡]

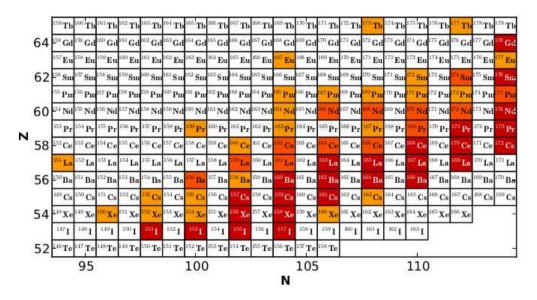
Department of Physics and Astronomy, Union College, Schenectady, New York 12308, USA (Received 21 September 2011; revised manuscript received 21 November 2011; published 2 April 2012)

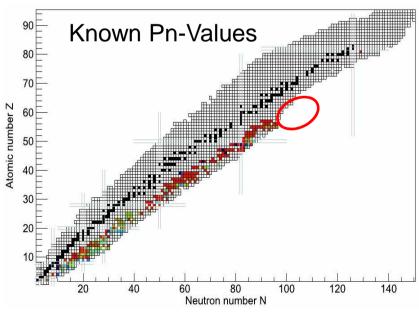
Specific Pn-Sensitivity Analysis by M.Mumpower

Dedicated Sensitivity Study on the β-delayed neutron emission probabilities

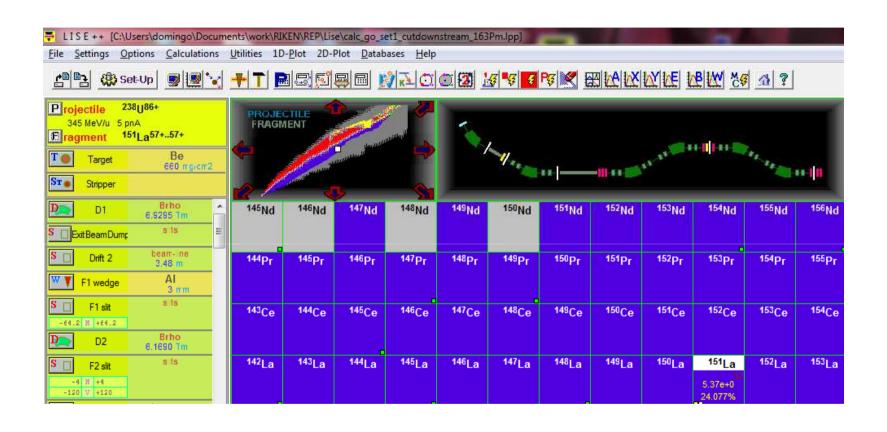
by M.Mumpower (North Carolina State University, USA)





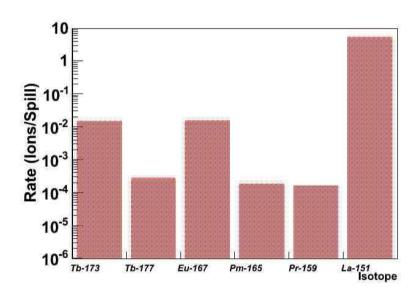


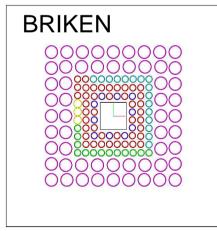
Unique possibility to access this region: high rates of RIKEN and high efficiency of BELEN

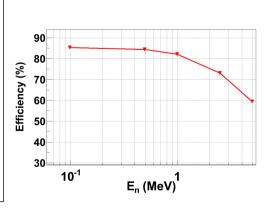


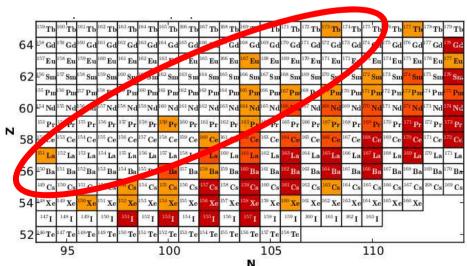
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Summary & Outlook

 The REP represents a unique approach for the study of the late-time evolution of the r-process environment.

The involved isotopes are extremly exotic and until now, all r-process model calculations attempting to reproduce this region rely

–exclusively- on theoretical models.

 The high primary beam intensities available at RIKEN in combination with the high-efficiency of the BRIKEN neutron detector represent a unique opportunity to access experimentally –for first time- this region. And achieve a more comprensive understanding on the underlying stellar nucleosynthesis place.